STATE OF NEW YORK

5617

2023-2024 Regular Sessions

IN SENATE

March 8, 2023

Introduced by Sens. MAYER, CLEARE, COMRIE, GOUNARDES, HOYLMAN-SIGAL, JACKSON, KENNEDY, MAY, MYRIE, RAMOS, SEPULVEDA -- read twice and ordered printed, and when printed to be committed to the Committee on Labor

AN ACT to amend the labor law, in relation to removing the exclusion of part-time employees from certain definitions relating to employment and expanding the definition of employer; removing certain exclusions for employer notice requirements for the closing of a facility; removing the discretionary reduction of penalties for employers for certain acts or omissions concerning notice requirements for mass layoffs, relocations or employment loss; removing the maximum time period for determining back pay and other liabilities for certain employees who experience employment loss; allowing the attorney general to take certain action to assist certain employees in receiving back pay and other liabilities; requiring employers to pay severance to employees when there is a plant closing, relocation, or mass layoff; and to repeal certain provisions of such law relating thereto

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section 860-a of the labor law, as added by chapter 475 of the laws of 2008, is amended to read as follows:

§ 860-a. Definitions. As used in this article, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

1. "Affected employees" means employees who may reasonably be expected to experience an employment loss as a consequence of a proposed [~~plant~~] **facility** closing or mass layoff by their employer.

2. **"Affiliate" means a person that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control with, a specified person.**

3. "Associate", when used to indicate a relationship with any person, means:

EXPLANATION--Matter in *italics* (underscored) is new; matter in brackets [-] is old law to be omitted.

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(a) any entity of which such person is an officer or partner or is, directly or indirectly, the beneficial owner of ten percent or more of any class of voting securities;

(b) any trust or other estate in which such person has a substantial beneficial interest or as to which such person serves as trustee or in a similar fiduciary capacity; and

(c) any relative or spouse of such person, or any relative of such spouse, who has the same home as such person.

4. "Beneficial owner", when used with respect to any securities, means a person:

(a) that, individually or with or through any of its affiliates or associates, beneficially owns such securities, directly or indirectly; or

(b) that, individually or with or through any of its affiliates or associates, has (i) the right to acquire such securities, whether such right is exercisable immediately or only after the passage of time, pursuant to any agreement, arrangement or understanding, whether or not in writing, or upon the exercise of conversion rights, exchange rights, warrants or options, or otherwise; or (ii) the right to vote such securities pursuant to any agreement, arrangement or understanding, whether or not in writing; provided, however, that a person shall not be deemed the beneficial owner of any securities under this subparagraph if the agreement, arrangement or understanding to vote such securities (1) arises solely from a revocable proxy or consent given in response to a proxy or consent solicitation made in accordance with the applicable rules and regulations under the Exchange Act and (2) is not then reportable on a Schedule 13D under the Exchange Act, or any comparable or successor report; or

(c) that has any agreement, arrangement or understanding, whether or not in writing, for the purpose of acquiring, holding, voting, except voting pursuant to a revocable proxy or consent as described in subparagraph (ii) of paragraph (b) of this subdivision, or disposing of such securities with any other person that beneficially owns, or whose affiliates or associates beneficially own, directly or indirectly, such securities.

5. "Control", including the terms "controlling", "controlled by" and "under common control with", means the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct or cause the direction of (a) the management and policies of a person, (b) the operation of a person, or (c) substantially all of the assets of a person, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by contract, or otherwise. A person's beneficial ownership of ten percent or more of an entity's outstanding voting securities shall create a presumption that such person has control of such entity. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a person shall not be deemed to have control of an entity if such person holds voting securities, in good faith and not for the purpose of circumventing this section, as an agent, bank, broker, nominee, custodian or trustee for one or more beneficial owners who do not individually or as a group have control of such entity.

6. "Employment loss" means:

(a) an employment termination, other than a discharge for cause, voluntary departure other than in anticipation of an announced facility closing or mass layoff, or retirement;

(b) a mass layoff exceeding [~~six~~] three months;

(c) a reduction in hours of work of more than fifty percent during each month of any consecutive [~~six-month~~] three-month period.

"Employment loss" shall not result under circumstances where a [~~plant~~] facility closing or mass layoff is the result of the relocation or consolidation of part or all of the employer's business and, before the closing or mass layoff, the employer offers to transfer the employee to a different site of employment within a reasonable commuting distance with no more than a [~~six-month~~] three-month break in employment, or the employer offers to transfer the employee to any other site of employment, regardless of distance, with no more than a [~~six-month~~] three-month break in employment, and the employee accepts within thirty days of the offer or of the closing or mass layoff, whichever is later.

[~~3.~~] 7. "Employer" means any business enterprise that employs fifty or more employees[~~, excluding part-time employees, or fifty or more employees that work in the aggregate at least two thousand hours per week~~]. "Employer" shall include any affiliate of an employer. "Employer" shall not include the federal or state government or any of their political subdivisions, including any unit of local government or any school district.

[~~4.~~] 8. "Exchange Act" means the act of Congress known as the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as the same has been or hereafter may be amended from time to time.

9. "Mass layoff" means a reduction in force which:

(a) is not the result of a [~~plant~~] facility closing; and

(b) results in an employment loss for those working at or reporting to a single site of employment during any thirty-day period for[~~:~~

~~(i) at least thirty-three percent of the employees (excluding part-time employees); and~~

~~(ii) at least twenty-five employees (excluding part-time employees); or~~

~~(iii) at least two hundred fifty employees (excluding part-time employees)~~] twenty or more employees.

[~~5. "Part-time employee" means an employee who is employed for an average of fewer than twenty hours per week or who has been employed for fewer than six of the twelve months preceding the date on which notice is required.~~

~~6. "Plant~~] 10. "Facility closing" means the permanent or temporary shutdown of a single site of employment, or one or more facilities or operating units within a single site of employment, if the shutdown results in an employment loss at the single site of employment during any thirty-day period for [~~twenty-five~~] twenty or more employees [~~(other than part-time employees)~~].

[~~7.~~] 11. "Representative" means an exclusive representative within the meaning of section 9(a) or 8(f) of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 159(a), 158(f)) or section 2 of the Railway Labor Act (45 U.S.C. 152).

[~~8.~~] 12. "Relocation" means the removal of all or substantially all of the industrial or commercial operations of an employer to a different location fifty miles or more away.

13. "Person" means any individual, partnership, association, corporation, cooperative, limited liability company, firm, trust, or other entity.

§ 2. Subdivision 3 of section 860-b of the labor law is REPEALED.

§ 3. Subdivisions 5 and 7 of section 860-b of the labor law, as added by chapter 475 of the laws of 2008, are amended to read as follows:

5. In the case of a sale of part or all of an employer's business, the seller shall be responsible for providing notice for any [~~plant~~] facility closing or mass layoff in accordance with this section, up to and

including the effective date of the sale. After the effective date of the sale of part or all of an employer's business, the purchaser shall be responsible for providing notice for any [~~plant~~] **facility** closing or mass layoff in accordance with this section. Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, any person who is an employee of the seller as of the effective date of the sale shall be considered an employee of the purchaser immediately after the effective date of the sale.

7. Nothing set forth herein shall be read to prevent an employer who is not required to comply with the notice requirements of this section, to the extent possible, to provide notice to its employees about a proposal to close a [~~plant~~] **facility** or permanently reduce its work-force.

§ 4. Subdivision 1 of section 860-c of the labor law, as added by chapter 475 of the laws of 2008, is amended to read as follows:

1. In the case of a [~~plant~~] **facility** closing **or mass layoff**, an employer is not required to comply with the notice requirement in subdivision one of section eight hundred sixty-b of this article if:

(a)[~~(i) at the time the notice would have been required, the employer was actively seeking capital or business; and~~

~~(ii) the capital or business sought, if obtained, would have enabled the employer to avoid or postpone the relocation or termination; and~~

~~(iii) the employer reasonably and in good faith believed that giving the notice required by subdivision one of section eight hundred sixty-b of this article would have precluded the employer from obtaining the needed capital or business;~~

~~(b) the need for a notice was not reasonably foreseeable at the time the notice would have been required;~~

~~(c)~~] the [~~plant~~] **facility** closing is of a temporary facility or the [~~plant~~] **facility** closing or mass layoff is the result of the completion of a particular project or undertaking, and the affected employees were hired with the understanding that their employment was limited to the duration of the facility or project or undertaking;

[~~(d) the plant closing or mass layoff is due to any form of natural disaster, such as a flood, earthquake, or drought; or~~

~~(e)~~] **(b)** the **facility** closing or mass layoff constitutes a strike or constitutes a lockout not intended to evade the requirements of this article. Nothing in this article shall require an employer to serve written notice when permanently replacing a person who is deemed to be an economic striker under the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 151 et seq.). Nothing in this article shall be deemed to validate or invalidate any judicial or administrative ruling relating to the hiring of permanent replacements for economic strikers under the National Labor Relations Act.

§ 5. Section 860-d of the labor law, as added by chapter 475 of the laws of 2008, is amended to read as follows:

§ 860-d. Extension of mass layoff period. A mass layoff of more than [~~six~~] **three** months which, at its outset, was announced to be a mass layoff of [~~six~~] **three** months or less **with an announced expected date of recall** shall be treated as an employment loss under this article unless:

1. the extension beyond [~~six~~] **three** months is caused by business circumstances (including unforeseeable changes in price or cost) not reasonably foreseeable at the time of the initial mass layoff; and

2. notice is given at the time it becomes reasonably foreseeable that the extension beyond [~~six~~] **three** months will be required.

§ 6. Section 860-e of the labor law, as added by chapter 475 of the laws of 2008, is amended to read as follows:

§ 860-e. Determinations with respect to employment loss. In determining whether a [~~plant~~] **facility** closing or mass layoff has occurred or will occur, employment losses for two or more groups of employees at a single site of employment, each of which is less than the minimum number of employees specified in [~~subdivisions four or six~~] **subdivision nine or ten** of section eight hundred sixty-a of this article but which in the aggregate meet or exceed that minimum number set forth in such subdivisions, and which occur within any ninety-day period shall be considered to be a [~~plant~~] **facility** closing or mass layoff unless the employer demonstrates that the employment losses are the result of separate and distinct actions and causes and are not an attempt by the employer to evade the requirements of this article.

§ 7. The section heading of section 860-g of the labor law, as added by chapter 475 of the laws of 2008, is amended to read as follows:

Violation; liability**; severance**.

§ 8. Subdivisions 2, 4, 6 and 8 of section 860-g of the labor law, as added by chapter 475 of the laws of 2008, are amended and two new subdivisions 9 and 10 are added to read as follows:

2. Back pay and other liability under this section is calculated for the period of the employer's violation, [~~up to a maximum of sixty days,~~] or one-half the number of days that the employee was employed by the employer, whichever period is smaller.

4. The amount of an employer's liability under subdivision one of this section, shall be reduced by the following:

(a) Any wages, except vacation moneys accrued before the period of the employer's violation, paid by the employer to the employee during the period of the employer's violation.

(b) Any voluntary and unconditional payments made by the employer to the employee that were not required to satisfy any legal obligation.

(c) Any payments by the employer to a third party or trustee, such as premiums for health benefits or payments to a defined contribution pension plan, on behalf of and attributable to the employee for the period of the violation.

(d) Any liability paid by the employer under any applicable federal law governing notification of mass layoffs, [~~plant~~] **facility** closings, or relocations.

(e) In an administrative proceeding by the commissioner, any liability paid by the employer prior to the commissioner's determination as the result of a private action brought under this article.

(f) In a private action brought under this article, any liability paid by the employer in an administrative proceeding by the commissioner prior to the adjudication of such private action.

6. [~~If an employer proves to the satisfaction of the commissioner that the act or omission that violated this article was in good faith and that the employer had reasonable grounds for believing that the act or omission was not a violation of this article, the commissioner may, in his or her discretion, reduce the amount of liability provided for in this section. In determining the amount of such reduction, the commissioner shall consider (a) the size of the employer; (b) the hardships imposed on employees by the violation; (c) any efforts by the employer to mitigate the violation; and (d) the grounds for the employer's belief.~~]

(a) Within thirty days after a natural disaster, such as a flood, earthquake, or drought, an employer may make application to the commissioner for a reduction in liability imposed under this article. If such employer proves, to the satisfaction of the commissioner, that the mass

layoff, relocation or employment loss out of which liability arose was a direct result of such natural disaster, the commissioner may, in his or her discretion, reduce any liability with respect to such mass layoff, relocation or employment loss provided for in this article, including the severance obligations provided by subdivision ten of this section. In determining the amount of any approved reduction, the commissioner shall consider:(i) the size of the employer; (ii) the hardships imposed on employees by any and all violations; (iii) any efforts by the employer to mitigate any violation or violations and any reduction in liability to employees; and (iv) the degree of harm caused to the employer and the employees by the natural disaster.

(b) Any aggrieved employee of an employer making application pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subdivision seeking to challenge the determination of the commissioner may bring a civil action on their own behalf, or on behalf of other persons similarly situated, or both, in any court of competent jurisdiction, within the time period provided by section two hundred thirteen of the civil practice law and rules. The court may award reasonable attorney's fees as part of costs to any plaintiff who prevails in a civil action brought under this article.

8. Neither the commissioner nor any court shall have the authority to enjoin a [~~plant~~] facility closing, relocation, or mass layoff under this article; provided, however, whenever an employer is liable pursuant to subdivision one of this section, application may be made by the attorney general in the name of the people of the state of New York to a court or justice having jurisdiction by a special proceeding to issue an injunction, and upon notice to the defendant of not less than five days, to enjoin and restrain the actions of such employer or take such other actions the attorney general may deem appropriate to enforce the provisions of subdivision one of this section. In connection with any such proposed application, the attorney general is authorized to take proof and make a determination of the relevant facts and to issue subpoenas in accordance with the civil practice law and rules.

9. No waivers of liability under this article shall be enforceable unless supervised by a court, the commissioner or certified class counsel.

10. Whenever there is a plant closing, relocation, or mass layoff under this article, the employer shall pay severance to each employee entitled to notice who lost his or her employment equal to one week of pay for each full year of employment. An employer who fails to give notice as required by paragraph (a) of subdivision one of section eight hundred sixty-b of this article before ordering a mass layoff, relocation, or employment loss shall pay each such employee an additional four weeks of severance pay. The rate of severance pay provided by the employer pursuant to this section shall be the average regular rate of compensation received by the employee during the last three years of employment with the employer, or the employee's final regular rate of compensation, whichever is higher. Severance under this subdivision shall be regarded as compensation due to an employee for losses associated with the termination of the employment relationship, and earned in full upon the termination of the employment relationship, notwithstanding the calculation of the amount of the payment with reference to the employee's length of service. The employer shall pay the severance pay required pursuant to this subdivision or the severance pay required by a collective bargaining agreement or for any other reason, whichever is greater. The four weeks of severance pay provided for an employee by this subdivision in the event of a failure to give notice as required by

paragraph (a) of subdivision one of section eight hundred sixty-b of this article shall be reduced by any back pay paid to the employee pursuant to this section or subsection 5 of section 2104 of the federal Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act (29 U.S.C. Sec. 2104 et seq.), because of a violation of subsection 3 of section 2102 of such act (29 U.S.C. Sec. 2102 et seq.). No waiver of the right to severance provided pursuant to this subdivision shall be effective without approval of the waiver by the commissioner or a court of competent jurisdiction.

§ 9. Severability. If any provision or application of this act shall be held to be invalid, or to violate or be inconsistent with any applicable federal law or regulation, that shall not affect other provisions or applications of this act which can be given effect without that provision or application; and to that end, the provisions and applications of this act are severable.

§ 10. This act shall take effect immediately.